Vol. XXVI....No. 7,826.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PIEMS OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST.

Chelera Legislation to be Had for All Ports of Entry.

A FINANCIAL PANIO

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

An Official History of the Rebellion.

Mr. Trumbull's Amendment to the Postal Bill Reconsidered-21 to 18.

The Elective Franchise to be Unabridged in the

UNITED STATES COURTS IN VIRGINIA.

Limitations of Debate on the Reconstruction Project.

Consideration of the Revenue Bill-Important Speech by Mr. Morrill of Vermont.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

paper fund, and disbursing clerk, \$9,000; Treasury De partment, \$5,000; and other Paymasters and Quartermas-ters, \$640,163; total, \$687,000. Gen. Spinner holds above the amount necessary for the redemption of the notes of the bank about \$140,000, leaving a loss for the Government of \$547,000, without having recourse to stockholdportion of the notes of the bank, or the bank recovering, or having anything from the general assets of the concern. assets. Information from Baltimore indicates that noth-

removed to Jay Cooke's, the First National and to the United States Treasury. There are no other suspensions, however, and it is announced by Maury & Co. that they

On May 1, there was in the various public depositaries. \$24,223,730, 39, for which there are Government securities. held by Gen. Spinner, amounting to \$36,114,500. THE PETROLEUM DUTIES.

The only members of the House to-day who tried to introduced by the regular committees, viz.: Chanler, THE ASSASSINATION AWARDS.

The House to-day nearly unanimously directed the Committee on Claims to examine into the awards for the capture of Booth, Harold, Atzerodt and Payne. The action of the Military Board in attempting to ignore the merit and brains to which the country is indebted for these arrests, and to hand over the offered rewards to the tools. and not to the directing officers, whom they admit are entitled to the credit, will never be sanctioned by Congress, it being too flagrant a wrong, and too ungenerally credited rumor that the award finally agreed to by Judge Holt and Adintant-Gen. Townsend are not their first figures, and that they were induced to take the prize

amounts by chance.

ignoring all merit and justice, to divide the promised

The Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia has just reported to the Assistant Commissioner at Richmond the result of a thorough investigation of the affairs of the freedmen in the State of which he has just completed an inspection; his report on the whole is com paratively favorable. He represents the various colored schools generally well attended, and the prejudice existing against the freedmen, slowly, but steadily diminishing The sanitary condition of the freedmen has so far improved throughout the State that all Bureau hospitais have been abolished, the employers, in compliance with the terms of their labor contracts, furnishing the requisite medical attendance. The demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply in all portions of the State. The wages of the male freedmen average about \$12 per month, including food, quarters and medical attendance.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were

The Count de Lasteyrie of Paris, a member of the French Institute, and until the accession of Louis Napoleon, a prominent representative in the French Assemblies,

arrived in town to-day. The Count is a lineal descendent of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Brevet Col. B. E. Johnson, V. R. C., and Col. John Mansfield have been ordered to report to Gen. Howard for

duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

FREEDMEN WANTING TO WORK. The assertion that the freedmen will not work was dis-proved to-day by an incident which at one time threatened to result seriously. The excavation of the Washington Canal was commenced this morning, when a large crowd of colored men were present, clamorous to take possession of the job. So anxious were they to work that they seized possession of a load of shovels brought to the canal, and were with difficulty dispossessed of them; and afterward threw stones at some of the laborers engaged in digging. The police, however, prevented any serious difficulty, and at the present writing, all is quiet. As the work progresses, labor will probably be found for a large number of the un-

employed colored people of the city. THE POST-OFFICE BILL AND THE AMENDMENT. The vote by which the Senate to-day agreed to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the Post-Office bill to prevent the President from making any removals during the recess of Congress, is thought, by the best informed Senators, to be conclusive of the fate of the amendment. The bill will will be passed to-morrow without the amendment, and the same principle will then be put into another bill and will be passed at once.

THE NORTH-WEST. The Senate Committee on Public Lands have several

important measures before them, which will be reported n a few days, looking to an early development of the conference with them, among whom is A. W. Morse, who is urging legislation to insure the completion of the road from St. Paul to Bayfield, which makes an outlet to the

Another exhibition of the manly art of self-defense, in the shape of a prize-fight between two notorious roughs, hailing respeatively from Baltimore and St. Louis, will come off at daylight, to-morrow morning, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The principals in the affair are un-known except to the fancy, many of whom cross the river to-night ty sleep on their arms, and be on the ground to witness the brutual exhibition.

DISSENT FROM JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a letter of recent decision of Judge Smalley of Vermont while sitting in equity in the western part of New-York. The Comner says that the rule laid down by Judge Smalley taken as the rule of that District, as Judge Hall appears to concur in the opinion of Judge Smalley; but as to the right of making a second assessment, the oner does not regard Judge Smalley's opinion, the case turned, viz.: the Assessor's right of investigation in the manner proposed, in that class of cases represented assessments as have been made since that time. The rest of the Commissioner's opinion contains views not called for by the case actually before the Court.

The President to-day pardoned Eli Robinson, who was convicted in the Northern District of Illinois of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Robinson had served one year of his term of con-

Dr. Savre of New-York, at the head of a committee of with the Senate Committee of Commerce, for the purpose of devising some legislation to prevent the introduction and spread of Asiatic cholers in the United States. After a free interchange of views, the Committee unanimously the effect that the Secretaries of War and the Navy, with the cooperation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall

through its ports of entry.

To The Associated Press.

WASHINGTOL Jonday, May 7, 1866.

ADDED TO THE FREE LIST.

The Committee of Ways and Means have added the following articles to the free list of the amendatory tax bill: Candle-wicking, decrskins, dressed or smoked; flavoring extracts, solely for cooking purposes; paintings and statuary, productions of electrotypes, manganse, cobalt, horse-rakes, yarn and warp used for braiding and manifacturing purposes, paper-stainers' colors, cansic and crude soda and aluminate soda, yeast powers, and railroad iron. The Committee have restored the tax on gold watches and gold and silver plate, and leave the tax on Express companies at 3per cent. Brokers sales and contracts for merchandise and produce are exempted from lax.

The President has approved of the bill providing that the active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall consist of 80 Paymasters, and 30 Assistant Paymasters, Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from Paysed Assistant Paymasters, and Passed Assistant Paymasters, and Passed Assistant Paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed and commissioned as Assistant Paymasters, and all Passed Assistant Paymasters and all Assistant Paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed, shall be selected from those who have served as Acting Assistant Paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of Assistant Paymasters when they were appointed Acting Assistant Paymasters as aforesaid; subject, however, to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy. Passed Assistant Paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of \$15,600, and their annual payshall be, at sea \$1,500, on other duty \$1,400, and on leave or waiting orders \$1,200.

or waiting orders \$1,200.

GRATITUDE TO OUR DEFENDERS.

The President has also approved the joint resolution declaring that it is the duty and the privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and scamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance, on the sand and on the seas the troubled and been crushed, and its pride and power humbled, and by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and en influence of free institutions upon a nation has nally manifested to the world.

IMMATURE CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to ceive and pay immatured United States Certificates of debtedness with accrued interest to the extent of \$20,000, if presented to him before the 1st prox.

## XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, May 7, 1866.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON May 7, 1866.

REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute for 1865. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

PRINTING SURGICAL REPORTS.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of the Medical Association, recently convened at Baltimore, asking that the Surgical Report of the late war be printed for public use. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

NEVADA ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Stewart offered a joint resolution for the settlement of the accounts of the Territory of Nevada, which was read and ordered to lay over for the present.

TAXING NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution for the printing of 3,000 copies of the Supreme Court on the taxation of the National Banks, with the opinion of the different Judges.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY called up a resolution to reduce the number of copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report from \$10,000 to \$4,000, and it was passed.

PEBLISHING THE VOLUNTEER ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. Wilson called up a joint resolution respecting the publication of the volunteer army register, directing the canceling of the volunteer army register, directing the canceling of the volunteer army register, directing the resulting that the superintendent of the Secretary of War, and its publication on a plan prepared by the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. Grimes asked what was the necessity for such a publication. In his State, and in nearly every other State, he supposed the Adjutant-General's report contained the information sought for, in a correct form. It would cost, perhaps, \$100,000.

Mr. Wilson said it would cost about \$240,000 to \$25,000. It would require at least three volumes according to the most economical plan proposed by Mr. Defrees.

Mr. Geimes said if any publication was made it ought to embrace the names of the men as well as the officers. There was no reason why the name of a second heutenant that the contract and that of the order's second heutenant contracts.

here was no reason why the name of a second lieutenant ould be printed and that of the orderly sergeant omitted, he contemplated work would only embrace the officers. Mr. Wil sow thought it best to publish in three volumes e names of all the officers. If we could have the manes all the 2,700,000 soldiers, it would be better, but that will take 50,000 soldiers, it would be better, but that

all the 2,00,000 soldiers, it wants to be used take 50 or 60 volumes.
The resolution was, on motion, recommitted to the Mili-

tary Committee.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

The bill to revive the grade of General in the army was received from the House and referred to the Military Com

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

mittee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution for the publication of the official history of the Rebellion, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

Mr. Sherman called up the motion to reconsider Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the Post-Office bill.

Mr. POLAND took the floor and said, he had voted for the amendment and for the bill itself with great hesitation, and with the design, if he could not become better satisfied with it, to move its reconsideration. The amedment was very general and comprehensive in its terms, and denied any payment of salary to officers appointed by the President before their confirmation, unless appointed to fill vacancies happened during the recess by death, resignation, expiration of term or removal for official misconduct. One of the mischiefs which it is claimed to be designed to prevent was the filling of vacancies which exist while the Senate is in session, when there is an opportunity to submit nomina-

greater scope than this, he would cheerfully support it, for language of the Constitution was clear that the President's power of appointment, without the consent of the Senate, is confined to vacancies that happen during the recess. The power of the President to ill vacancies was not denied, but the amendment declared that, unless they happened in a particular way, the salary of the person appointed should not be paid, unless by consent of the Senate. He thought the mover would not deny that the effect of his amendment was to declare that appointments to vacancies caused by removals for political reasons should not be confirmed. This brought up the old question of the power of the President to remove from office persons whose original appointment could be made only by consent of the Senate. That was the boldly avowed opinion of the Senator from Missouri (Henderson), and his argument, could the question now be considered an open one, went far toward convincing him (Mr. P.) that such was the true construction of the Constitution. If Senators had power to refuse appropriations to pay salaries of Executive officers, he held that its exercise could only be justified, as a last resort, to prevent usurpation or the destruction of the liberties of the people. If the President has not the legal and constitutional power of removal, why not say so distinctly? If we would adopt the doctrine of the Senator from Missouri, why not do so in an open and manly way? After a uniform exercise of the power by every Administration since the formation of the Constitution, and after at least 30 years of undoubted and unquestioned use thereof, does it become the Senato to do it in the indirect and sinister way proposed by this amendment? If such is the design, is it exactly open, honest dealing to bolster it up by affecting to believe that the President transcends his power by making such removals? But it conecdes, he affirmed, the constitutional power to remove on its face by providing that removals for misconduct in office shall be e

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

would not defeat it. If he had not, would not such action tend to produce the action we were trying to avoid. He expressed, in closing, a firm and abiding confidence in the soundness of his position.

Mr. Tatmach in reply to Mr. Poland, and he was surprised that the Senator from Vermont should have risen in the Senate to denounce a measure which he and a majority of the Senate had voted for, to call it political quackery; an indirect and sinister way of legislating; and to ask the question. "Why not act in an open and honest way? Does the Senator from Vermont mean to impute to a majority of this body dishonesty in its action, and to say that it is governed by sinister motives, and that it does not act openly and fairly? I will not suffer myself to be betrayed into such a reply to these remarks as I think they deserve. In a body where we are equal and where the motives of persons are not to be assailed, where one is presumed to be as honest as another? I have never myself indulged in any remarks claiming for myself greater honesty; nor have I imputed to others sinister designs or dishonest deeds. The proposition under consideration received but a small part of the Senator's attention. He has denounced it as monstrons; and he has spoken of it as a resort to doubtful and desperate measures, as one upon which no party could stand. He says that he is disposed to made the fight within the pale of the Constitution. Does he mean by that that anybody is disposed to make the fight out of the pale of the Constitution. Does he mean by that that anybody is disposed to make the fight out of the pale of the Constitution as the Senator from Vermont, and as fillie inclination to resort to any sinister or dishonest mode of legislation to carry out their object. What is this amendment? and it is to this that I design to confine my remarks, not to go into a history of the war or to recount the gallant deeds of the sons of Vermont. The heroic boys who went from all the States, who put down the Rebellion, did their daty, from Vermon

moved, and if he was at liberty to refer to what was being done in Executive sessions, he might convince Mr. Poland that removals were not few or uncommon. He knew of a case in which an office-holder had taken part in a meeting to indorse Congress, and soon after received a letter on the subject, asking him to explain if he was at that meeting and indorsed its action.

Mr. Sureman's spoke against the wisdom and propriety of attaching such provisions to the appropriation bill. The proposition did not, as Mr. Trumbull said, provide that a loyal man should not be turned out, and a Kebel put in. It provided just as well that a man who had held office for five years could not be turned out and a Union soldier put in his place; or that if he was put in he could not be paid until the Senate consented to his appointment. The amendment did not accomplish the purpose in view. The way to reach the contemplated end was by direct Congressional legislation, not by amendments to appropriation bills. Assessors, collectors, postmasters and a large class of officers might be placed beyond the power of removal by the President. Congress, Mr. Sherman said, need have no controversy with the President on this subject. If the President used the patronage in his power against the party that elected him, it should be for Congress at its next session to guard against it; but there was no need of doing so now.

Mr. STEWART said he was in favor of reconsidering the

mr. Srewart said he was in favor of reconsidering the vote on this amendment. He had no doubt of the power of to refuse to pay officers of the Government or to refuse to pass Appropriation bills. He had no doubt of the power of the President to veto any bill passed by Congress; but it was a question of policy—a question of a correct line of policy, as it had been the policy in the last 30 years for the President to have the power of removal. Something must have occurred recently to make this amendment necessary. He suggested that it would be better before acting on this question to ascertain what was the policy of Congress on reconstruction. It was said that the President would use his patronage to carry out his policy before knowing whether this would be right or not. Congress ought to present its plan to the country. At present he confessed he did not know what the plan of Congress was. It seemed to be difficult to ascertain what it was. In the course of his remarks Mr. Stewart advocated the resolutions recently offered by him for universal suffrage in return for universal amnesty. He believed the President's plan was better than that reported by the Reconstruction Committee, which he did not suppose any member of the Committee would unequivocally indorse. Mr. Johnson agreed with Mr. Sherman that it was competent for Congress to control the appointment of inferior officers, and if it so desired, to vest the appointment of inferior officers, and if it so desired, to vest the appointment of inferior officers, and if it so desired, to vest the appointment of the fears of the public, resorted to for 20 years prior to 1860, in support of a great deal of the legislation of this body. Then it was found the collision would be between the different sections of the country. He did not here.

Mr. Howe spoke against the reconsideration. He was sorry to hear gentlemen urge against the pending amendment that it would provoke a collision between Congress and the President thinks differently, he can send a veto here.

Mr. Ho oing so now.

Mr. STEWART said he was in favor of reconsidering the

they had in the controvery going, party. He (Mr. Saulsbury) was glad to hear the able speech of Mr. Poland, but he sincerely regretted to hear use the word. "Copperhead," a term which he thought had passed away with the passions engendered by the war, and which he hoped never to hear on the Senate floor again. He spoke briefly against the pending amendment as an infringement upon the appointing power of the President. He had yet to find that the present Executive had made the appointment of the first Democratic officer, and while he was glad to say that he was a personal friend of the President, he would say that neither he nor his party were

Stanton. Was Seward going to join the Democrats? He could not think it possible. Was Stanton going to desert the Republicans? The Democrats did not want him, and wouldn't have him. The Republicans must keep him. In conclusion, Mr. Saulsbury said: Andrew Johnson might, if he acted rightly—not through the action of the Democratic party, but by the spontaneous action, almost, of the American people—become the next President of the United States. The people might will this; and if they did, the Republican party could do little against them.

Mr. STEWART rose to reply to Mr. Howe. He did not believe in tearing down the President's platform and policy until Congress had presented a policy, and it was fairly compared with that of the President and found better than it. The President had not gone very far in the exercise of his appointing power. The Senate had confirmed most of the men sent to it. The proportion of rejections had not been large.

een large.

Mr. McDougal opposed the amendment as contrary to ound policy and distructive to the best interests of the

country.

The question was taken on the reconsideration of the vote by which the following amendment was adopted:

No person exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate shall before his confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he becommissioned by the President to fill a vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation or expiration of term of office during the recess of the Senate, and since its hast adjournment, or removed for acts done in violation of the duties of his office; the case and cause of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session.

It was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

VALS-Messar Cowan. Dayis. Doolittle Edmunds, Fessen-

Yates—10.

The Senate, without further action on the bill or amendment, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GUARANTESS FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing that hereafter the elective franchise shall not be denied or abrids of in any of the territories of the United States on account of race or color; and providing turther, and thereby ... ag notice of the fact that henceforward no State, which the people of any of the said territories may organize, shall be admitted into the Union whose constitution shall sanction such denial or abridgment of the elective franchise.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wilson (lowa) the resolution was modified so as simply to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of reporting such a bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) introduced a bill to regulate the time and fix the place for holding the Circu ! Court of the United States in the District of Virginia, which was con-

United States in the District of Virginia, which was considered and passed.

It fixed the time of helding Circuit at Richmond on the first Monday in May and the fourth Monday of November in each year, and authorizes the adjournment of the session now authorized from Norfolk to Richmond.

Mr. RANDALL (Penn.) expressed the hope that the Chief-Justice of the United States would do his duty now, and not shirk the blame from himself to the President.

not shirk the blame from himself to the President.

CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information from the various Cabinet Ministers in reference to the number of cierks holding office under them, from what States appointed, &c., specifying those who have been in the Union army and in the Confederate army, and stating by whom the latter were recommended. THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WELKER introduced a bill to amend the thirty-fourth section of the declaration of rights of the State of Maryland, so far as applies to the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Lawernce (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of removing the Department of Agriculture to one of the Eastern States.

SMITHSOSIAN INSTITUTE REPORT.

Mr. GABFIELD officed a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, to print 5,000 extra copies of the Report of the Smithsonian Institute—2,000 for the Institution, and 3,000 for the use of the members of the

Mr. SCHENCE introduced a joint resolution, relating to the distribution of stores among States, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Boyak introduced the following preamine and resultion:

Wherear, The Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction reported on the 30th ult., after the ardnous labor of five months continued incubation, a well-matured plan of "How not to do it." in which it has fully met the expectations of the country, which is as much as ought ordinarily to be demanded of any Committee; therefore

Reselved, That said Joint Committee be discharged,

Mr. Browwell, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to "Yeas, 90, Nays, 21,

THE REWARDS.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution, which was adopted, inserting the Committee on Claims to inquire into the fairness and propriety of the distribution of the rewards offered for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and the conspirators to resolve Possident Lincoln.

for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and the conspirators to murder President Lincoln.

Mr. STRACES presented the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature for an equalization of bounties to volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TAXING COTTON.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding an article storyiding that Congress shall have power to lay and leave or duty on cotton exported from the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Com-

which was read twice an interest of the Smithsonian Institute for 1865, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE BANCKOFT-RUSSELL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. WASHEUENE (III.) presented a letter from Mr. Bancroft, transmitting correspondence between Earl Russell, Charles F. Adams and Mr. Bancroft, on the subject of Mr. Bancroft's strictures on the English Government in his Eulogy on President Lincoln, delivered before Con-

gress.

The correspondence was read in full.

The documents were ordered to be published in The Globe, and to be printed and referred to the Joint Committee on the death of President Lincoln.

mittee on the death of President Lincoln.

EXEMPTING PETROLEUM.

Mr. GARPIELD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for the exemption of crude petroleum from tax or duty.

Mr. MORRILL explained the necessity for passing the joint resolution now. The manufacturers of paratine oil were now obliged to pay the tax on crude petroleum in the face of a less. Many of them were compelled to suspend operations, and the workmen were becoming richous, and were destroying the wells. The Committee of Ways and Means proposed to take off the tax on the 1st of July, and it might as well be done now, so as to let the business go on. The joint resolution was considered and passed.

The joint resolution was considered and passed.

A MATTER OF TIME.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer a resolution providing that in the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, no speech shall exceed 30 minutes, nor shall a motion to extend the time of any member be entertained.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether it would not suit the convenience of the Committee and of the House to allow that question to lie over until after the tax bill was considered and disposed of. If the tax bill were considered today, and then its consideration postponed to-morrow, it would leave a great gap. He believed the tax bill would be finished in two or three days, after which the other question could be taken up.

Mr. STEVENS said the Committee had considered that point, and thought it better to have the Constitutional Amendment disposed of by the House and sent to the Senate. Then the accompanying bills might be laid over till after the tax bill was disposed of.

Mr. HAMKS expressed his belief that the fullest debate and discussion of the report of the Reconstruction Committee would result in benefit to the country. He objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The rules were suspended 20 as to allow the resolution to be offered.

The resolution was offered, and was, after considerable discussion, agreed to.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS.

The resolution was offered, and was, after considered discussion, agreed to.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS.

Mr. Lyncu offered a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the legislation necessary to protect the Government against the loss of public funds deposited in National Banks.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) moved to amend by adding, "and that said Committee report a bill to prevent any disposal whatever of public funds in National Banks."

Mr. Lynch moved the previous question, so as to cut off the amendment.

the amendment.

The House refused to second the previous question, and then Mr. LANCH withdrew the resolution. On motion of Mr. Mourill, it was ordered that after his day, evening sessions shall be held for the purpose of outinuing action on the Revenue bill exclusively.

continuing action on the Revenue bill exclusively.

ARCOCHON EXPOSITION.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, calling the attention of Congress again to the exposition of Ishery and water culture of Arcochon, France, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INDIAN MONEYS.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compilance with the House resolution of the 23d of April, a statement of moneys on hand applicable to the Indian services which was laid on the table.

Mr. HART presented a petition of workmen of Roches-ter, N. Y., asking that eight hours be the legal term of a

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to establish an additional officer for the assay of gold and silver, which was read twice and committed and ordered printed.

mitted and ordered printed.

THE REVEUE BILL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburne of Illinois in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, on which Mr. Morrill addressed the House.

The new reportcontains 191 pages, Mr. Morrill addressed the increase of nearly 60 pages by stating that when sections of the old bill were modified it was deemed better to insert new sections than merely to amend old ones.

Mr. Morrest entered into a full explanation of the bill.

He said in revising our internal fevenue laws, the question that meets us at the threshold is how much revenue have we to show, and how much will our necessities require for another year? The last question has been specially answered by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has fixed upon \$350,000,000, provided the appropriations of Congress do not exceed the estimates, as the sam it would be safe to rely upon, including the revenue from the tariffus well as internal taxes. In making an estimate of the probable receipts from the latter, we have, as a basis, one full year and three-fourths of the present year of experience, and the data is sufficiently complete to be of value. Our receipts for the year an increase of nearly 50 per cent, or not less than from \$300,000,000 to \$305,000,000. One of the largest and best paying consumers of the products of the country during the war was the Government, but it so no longer. War prices no longer rule, and it is inevitable that manufactures must be still farther reduced in values until we reach the solid standard of gold, as recognized by the commercial world. The tax on manufactures, therefore, must be far less productive for the year ending June 30, 1807, than herefolore, as it will be computed at a less percentage if our bill should be adopted, and on a far less agregate amount. Then, as a general rule in a season of falling prices. It is not gain is but losses which must be calculated at the end of the year. Therefore, the tax on incomes and the dividends from banks and other corporations for the next year cannot be expected to yield anything like the amount derived from those sources for the years ending December, 1864, and December, 1865, nor can our foreign importations be maintained upon their present scale. It is very desirable they should not be, as they are, supplanting a large share of the labor of our own people, and because payments will be the continued to four exception of the internal considerably greater to the revenue and the consumer of the consumer of t

The following are the estimated Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

the fiscal year enting dune 30, 1800:
Customs Receipts to April 1, 1866, actual coin \$1:
Internal Revenue to April 1, 1866, actual, 20
Miscellaneous to April 1, 1866, actual, premium on gold, &c...

Actual aggregate receipts to April 1, 1866. \$4
Estimated Customs Receipts April 1 to June 30.
Estimated Internal Revenue April 1 to June 30.
Estimated Miscellaneous Receipts April 1 to June 30. 37.163.369

Total aggregate receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30. \$501,541,232
Estimate of receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1807.

Spirits. 10,000,000

Total. \$425,000.000

Requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury 350,000,000

Available for the reduction of faxation. \$425,000.000

It will be seen that I estimate a reduction in the revenue received from manufactures on account of a depreciation of values, of about 25 per cent, and a reduction upon incomes and dividends of rather more than that amount. It is true that we shall be likely to have a more perfect administration of the law, and I take pleasure in saying that the present Commissioner is a most diligent and conscientions officer; but the increase of revenue on this account will be at least counter-balanced by many little favors distributed all through our amendments, and which it is impossible to accurately estimate. We could not, if we would, levy an export duty upon cotton; and except for the convenience of collection, an excise tax may be better, as in the form it is here proposed. It is not necessarily to be paid by the planter, and may, in the same manner that we now transport spirits, be removed from one collection district to any one other, upon giving bonds for the payment of the tax within 90 days, or upon its arrival at its place of destination. The duties will practically thus be paid by the purchaser. In addition to this, while we guard our political citach here against the dangers of any insidious treason from any quarter, when it comes to taxation we should not only be just but generous, and the drawback on manufactured estimated to the benefit of the Southern and Western States. They will at once manufacture coarse cottons and yaris and warps much more extensively than they have hitherto done, and the Southern people will be the last to surrender the system of a tax on cotton when once it shall be adopted and understood. Until the production of cotton shall be so large as to reduce the price below 20 cents per pound, or exceeds the wants of the world, this tax will not be greatly felt by Americans. Should the tax at any time operate as the reduced of the contras

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ample upon cotton and iron—weshould consider it unquestionably wise to refund the full amount paid.

EXPORTS OF THE MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

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1809. \$6.582 party among our people were not in harmony with the idea of maintaining the Union at all hazards and at acy cost, loans could only be obtained at first in driblete, and among foreign nations with aristocracies everywhere dominant, it was an inexpressible joy for the organs of public opinion to speak of our country as the late United States. Among them all there was no Louis XVI. to send us man or lend us a dollar, or even to bid us God speed in the task of patting down a rebellion the most wicked in the annals of mankind; and a war, not a little war, such as our country must and will always wage if it wages any of illimitable proportions, had already begun. Under these circumstances we girled up our loins and became rehant, alone, but independent, and built up the credit of the great American Republic in the hearts of our own people; made them see and feel that it would be safe to trust; by seeking objects of taxation which would yield promptly and abundantly. The experiment proved a success. During the whole term of war it was borne by our manufacturers, and by our whole people, not only without compaint, but absolutely without injury, for it is even doubtful whether they ever enjoyed a season of greater prosperity. The law was new, and therefore not polahed and perfected by experience or revision; but first put into operation by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell), it at once vindicated the propriety of its principles and policy. Often amended subsequently, in consequence of the increasing wants of the Treasury, in bearing the misfortune of frequent changes in its chief administrative officers, it soon brought forth most bountiful supplies and disclosed a resource of unequaled magnitude, that can be used in any sufficiently negen crisis, and which is an ample requiral rendered at the hour of our greatest need, for all the protection, direct on indirect, ever bestowed upon the products of domestic industry. Without these products of a free people, we should have been as weak as our fo which the most stringent laws will secure, and our practice in this respect, from this time forward, should don't less conform to that of the world. Some changes are now proposed relative to tobacco and cigars: concerning the utility I have serious doubts. I fear the door which, for the past year seemed effectually closed, will be again opened to fraudulent practices, and that the revenue as well as the honest dealer will suffer. I know that gentleman for whose opinions and wishes I have great respect, from districts where low-priced tobacco is produced, find their people clamorous for grading the tax according to values on the face of it. The claim would seem to be just, but I can told by officers connected with the administration of the internal revenue laws, that the law as it now stands is working well, and that the tax on smoking tobacco should not be reduced. Experts believe that any fair discrimination cannot be honestly enforced, and the loss to the Treasury may be large. The tobacco-growing and manufacturing interest, it is true, has been and is now greatly depressed, but not so much on account of the torn or amount of the tax as on account of the large influx of untaxed tobacco, which flowed into our market upon the costation of the Rebellion and it may be added to that our tariff upon foreign cigars is much too low. The bill proposes to wholly exempt from taxation many articles and to largely reduce it upon others, and among these will be found shaughtered antimals, salt, sugar, starch, coal, soap, vinegar, saleratus, clothing, boots and shoes. These exemptions and reductions will lessen family expenditures and be a relief to all classes of the community. Dressmakers and milliners, wielding a potent influence as they do, will no longer be treated as men subject to taxation, but as deserving of favor. Though they may tax us, we do not propose to tax them for provisions or products of the farm. It has been the policy from the start (and its wisdom has been only exceptionally questioned to keep free fro the price of sales. It will be seen these are to be uticely abandoned, as are all the articles in schedule A, except gold watches, silver plate, billiard tables and enrisages valued above \$300, as by the testimony of the collectors, the tax upon all the other articles as are therein embraced amounted to less than the cost of collection, while it imposed domicillary visits always obnoxious to a splitted people. It has been considered important not toches asy enterprise for building or for repairs of buildings, and to this end building materials, such as brick, freestone, marble, slate roofing, slate, line, and cement, have been placed on the free list. The tax imposed upon paper, booke, and binding, entertained with little hospitality from the inst, is surrendered the first opportunity without regret. The tax on knowledge, as it has been often styled, if it ever existed, it is to be hoped will be now abandoned. The tax upon all repairs, always indefinite and of dublous propriety, may also well be removed. If a horse rans away with a carriage, or a locomotive gots smashed, it seems opporessive for the Government to seize the opportunity of such misfortune for levving a fresh tax. We had proposed to exempt coal from any tax, and the same processing and the seems of a tax for a dear proce, if we look upon it as raw material, from which gas it made, the tax on the latter would seem to be as great as we ought to subject an article so independent of the seems of the seems of the seems of our machinery need in manufacturing, from which so much of our revenues accrume, it extrainly presents stoney to be free. Iron being un article so independent of the first open the seems of the seems of the seems of makind, employing being almost a prerequisite, in peace or article country, and especially so to agriculturist, to articans. And even to the order of the subject of the greatest provided for, it is now particles, and the work of the presents of the greatest provided for, it is now partially as important that we should not